

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit ratings.

Kingdom of Thailand (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	A-
Outlook:	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating:	A
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) Thailand is a constitutional monarchy located between central Indochina and northern Malay Peninsula. The ratings primarily reflect the country's strong economic base centering on export industries, the stability of its banking system and its solid external balance. The Thai economy contracted 6.1% in 2020 due to slowdown of exports and a large decline in the number of foreign tourists caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the economy has begun recovering after bottoming out in the second quarter of 2020 partly thanks to the effect of the government's large-scale financial and fiscal package worth THB 1.9 trillion (equivalent to 12% of GDP). While the resurgence of the pandemic needs to be closely watched, the economy is expected to return to a positive growth of around 3% in 2021. The public debt-to-GDP ratio increased significantly due to the implementation of the massive fiscal package. However, JCR holds that the ratio will be kept at manageable levels in the future given the government's policy to uphold fiscal discipline stipulated in the law that requires the ratio to be kept lower than 60%. All these considered, JCR has affirmed its ratings with a Stable outlook. On a separate note, JCR has retained the "A+" country ceiling for Thailand.
- (2) The Thai economy is firmly integrated in the production and distribution networks of Asian high-tech manufacturing industries such as automobile and electrical/electronics in keeping with the industrialization led by multinational enterprises. It is relatively highly dependent on international trade, with the ratios of goods and services exports and imports to GDP standing high at 61% and 59%, respectively, in 2020. Its per-capita GDP in the year stood at USD 18,410 in ppp terms. The government is working on reform policies such as "Thailand 4.0" with the aim of further promoting sustainable economic development. The number of foreign tourists had been expanding in recent years against the backdrop of abundant tourist resources. In 2020, however, the number largely fell due to the impact of the pandemic, and a full-fledged recovery has been delayed although the government has rendered a large amount of stimulus package to restore the economy in order to promote the domestic tourism travelling. On the political front, anti-government demonstrations broke out in 2020, triggered by a court ruling to dissolve an opposition party. The situation of confrontation has continued in 2021 although the number of demonstrations has been decreasing in the year. In addition to the future of the resurging pandemic and its impact on the economy including foreign tourists, JCR will keep watching how the government will cope with the political confrontation and how it will press ahead with its reform policies aimed at industrial advances.
- (3) The government has been complying with the fiscal discipline stipulated by law, with both the fiscal balance and government debt kept at sound levels in GDP terms. In FY2020, the fiscal deficit widened to 4.6% of GDP due to the enforcement of the anti-pandemic fiscal package. The FY2021 budget plans to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3.7% of GDP. The public debt increased due to the expansion of the fiscal deficit, reaching 53% of GDP at the end of February 2021. However, it still stayed at a manageable level as it was below the 60% limit set by law. Meanwhile, in the banking sector, the impact of the pandemic has so far been minimal. Although the gross nonperforming loan ratio at commercial banks was moderately going up, it still remained relatively low at 3.11% at the end of 2020, with their capital adequacy ratio kept sound at 19.6% (Tier I ratio at 16.5%).
- (4) In 2020, although the trade surplus expanded due primarily to a faster fall of imports than exports, the current account surplus in GDP terms declined to 3.3% from 7.0% in 2019 due to a bigger service account deficit mainly resulting from a reduced number of foreign tourists. The foreign currency reserves (excluding gold) stayed high at USD 245.3 billion at the end of February 2021 on accumulation of current account surpluses. The reserves were 4.0 times the country's short-

term external debt, largely exceeding its gross external debt which totaled USD 172.0 billion at the end of September 2020. These indicate that Thailand retains its resilience to external shocks.

Yoshihiko Tamura, Hiroshi Tonegawa

Rating

Issuer: Kingdom of Thailand

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A-	Outlook: Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating : A	Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: April 21, 2021

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (November 7, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The aforementioned credit ratings are unsolicited. Except in cases of a credit rating for a sovereign, JCR indicates affix "p" after a rating symbol to distinguish it from a rating with solicitation. The undisclosed information, which has material influence on the credit rating, was not obtained from the rating stakeholder.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Kingdom of Thailand
Rating Publication Date:	April 26, 2021

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Economic Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuing government's ability to maintain/expand the economic base into the future with maintaining soundness of financial systems.

B) Fiscal Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to fiscal balance, public debt and other factors of the issuing government's fiscal condition.

C) External Positions

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to the liquidity positions which change along with the international balance of payments and the international investment position.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the social and political stability, effectiveness of economic and monetary policies as well as international economics.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is affected by the stance of the credit enhancement provider and other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuing government's will, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same government in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by international practice, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
 - A) Informational and explanatory materials published by the rating stakeholders with regard to the economy and fiscal management policy, etc. of the issuing government
 - B) Statistics and reports published by an independent organization with regard to the economy and fiscal status, etc. of the issuing government

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the publication by the issuer, some independent media etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is an improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its fiscal deficit/ surplus and its public debt and thereby makes given debt payment liability less/ more bearable. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

C) External Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's international balance of payments and international investment position and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's social and political conditions or economic/ monetary policies, etc. and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy and fiscal positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the credit enhancement provider or other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy, fiscal positions and liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts, due to improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition and/or will. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

G) International Economies

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the international economies, commodity or foreign exchange markets, etc. and thereby, through international balance of payments, an improvement/ deterioration in the issuer's fiscal balance or debt payment capacity. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as domestic unrest, war, natural disaster, etc. which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's economy, fiscal positions, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

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Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Economic Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems on some drastic change in environments, etc.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's fiscal conditions in terms of annual balance or public debt. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as

JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition on some drastic change in its economy.

C) External Positions

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions reflecting improvement or deterioration of the international balance of payments and the international investment position. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in the country's economic/ fiscal conditions and financing activities, etc.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policies

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's social and political bases and economic/ monetary policies. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the country's situation changes drastically, making the issuer's social and political bases and economic/monetary policies significantly improved or deteriorated.

E) International Economics

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of the international economies or commodity/ foreign exchange markets, etc. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 18, 2003	A	Positive
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 9, 2004	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 12, 2006	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	September 20, 2006	#A+	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	November 20, 2006	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 6, 2007	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 4, 2008	A+	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 3, 2008	#A+	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 7, 2009	A+	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 8, 2010	A	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 29, 2011	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 4, 2012	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 2, 2013	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 2, 2014	A	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 2, 2015	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 29, 2016	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 3, 2017	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 4, 2018	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	July 4, 2019	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	July 22, 2020	A	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 12, 2006	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 20, 2006	#A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 20, 2006	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 6, 2007	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 4, 2008	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 3, 2008	#A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 7, 2009	A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 8, 2010	A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 29, 2011	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 4, 2012	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 2, 2013	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 2, 2014	A-	Negative
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 2, 2015	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 29, 2016	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 3, 2017	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 4, 2018	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 4, 2019	A-	Stable
Kingdom of Thailand	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 22, 2020	A-	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Toshihiko Naito, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Toshihiko Naito
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